

SR4-2-201 Point of order.

- (1)
 - (a) If a senator believes that there has been a breach of order, a breach of rules, or a breach of established parliamentary practice, the senator may rise and, without being recognized, state: "point of order."
 - (b) When a senator raises a point of order:
 - (i) the presiding officer shall interrupt the proceedings;
 - (ii) the senator who has the floor shall yield the floor; and
 - (iii) the presiding officer shall ask the senator raising the point of order to "state your point."
 - (c) When the presiding officer responds "state your point," the senator shall briefly explain the alleged breach to the body, citing to appropriate authority if possible.
- (2)
 - (a) The presiding officer may speak to points of order in preference to other senators rising for that purpose.
 - (b) The presiding officer may:
 - (i) rule on the point of order immediately;
 - (ii) consult with the secretary of the Senate and then rule on the point of order; or
 - (iii) defer the point of order until the presiding officer can research and rule on the point of order.
 - (c)
 - (i) Although points of order are generally decided without debate, the presiding officer may submit the point of order to the Senate for decision in doubtful cases.
 - (ii) If submitted to the Senate for decision, a presiding officer shall allow debate or discussion on the point of order by recognizing members of the Senate who wish to speak to the point of order.
 - (iii) A decision by the Senate deciding a point of order is not subject to appeal.
- (3) When the presiding officer rules on the point of order, any senator who disagrees with the presiding officer's decision may appeal that decision to the Senate by following the procedures and requirements of SR4-2-202.